



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

KEITH MOORE,

Plaintiff,

Vs.

Defendants.

Case No. CV 10-4033-DDP (JPR)

Comparison of U.S.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE

Defendants.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636, the Court has reviewed the First Amended Complaint, all the records and files of this case, and the Report and Recommendation of the U.S. Magistrate Judge with respect to Defendants' motions to dismiss. No objections to the Report and Recommendation have been filed. The Court concurs with and adopts the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the Magistrate Judge. The Court hereby dismisses the FAC for the reasons stated in the Report and Recommendation.

The FAC is also dismissed on the ground that Plaintiff has failed to diligently prosecute this action. On December 15, 2011, the U.S. Magistrate Judge issued the Report and Recommendation, recommending that Defendants' motions to dismiss be granted and this action be dismissed with leave to amend. On

January 12, 2012, Plaintiff filed an application for an extension of time to file objections to the Report and Recommendation. On January 19, 2012, the Magistrate Judge issued an order granting Plaintiff's request and giving him until March 12, 2012, to file objections to the Report and Recommendation. On January 30, 2012, the order granting Plaintiff's request was returned undelivered, with the notation that Plaintiff had been paroled.

Plaintiff has not filed with the Court a change of address, as required by Local Rule 41-6. He appears to have moved from his address of record two or more months ago. His failure to keep the Court apprised of his current address brings this case within the purview of Carey v. King, 856 F.2d 1439, 1441 (9th Cir. 1988). There, in affirming the district court's dismissal of a case for failure to prosecute, the Ninth Circuit observed that "[i]t would be absurd to require the district court to hold a case in abeyance indefinitely just because it is unable, through the plaintiff's own fault, to contact the plaintiff to determine if his reasons for not prosecuting his lawsuit are reasonable or not." Id.

In determining whether to dismiss a pro se plaintiff's action for failure to prosecute, a court must consider "(1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic sanctions." Id. at 1440. Unreasonable delay creates a rebuttable presumption of prejudice to the defendants that can be overcome only with an affirmative showing of just cause by the

plaintiff. <u>In re Eisen</u>, 31 F.3d 1447, 1452-53 (9th Cir. 1994).

Here, the first, second, third, and fifth Carey factors militate in favor of dismissal. In particular, Plaintiff has offered no explanation for his failure to keep the Court and opposing counsel informed of his address. Moreover, this action has already been dismissed once for failure to prosecute. July 21, 2010, the Court dismissed the action after Plaintiff failed to respond to the Court's Order to Show Cause re: Expiration of Statute of Limitations. The action was reopened on November 30, 2010, after it came to the Court's attention that Plaintiff may not have received copies of the Court's previous Thus, Plaintiff should be aware of the importance of orders. keeping the Court informed of his current address. The Court granted Plaintiff 60 additional days to respond to the Report and Recommendation, but Plaintiff has failed to respond. the factors in favor of dismissal outweigh the public's interest in disposing of the case on its merits.

IT THEREFORE IS ORDERED that the FAC is dismissed for the reasons stated in the Report and Recommendation as well as pursuant to Local Rule 41-6 and the Court's inherent power to achieve the orderly and expeditious disposition of cases by dismissing actions for failure to prosecute. See Link v. Wabash R.R., 370 U.S. 626, 629-30, 82 S. Ct. 1386, 1388, 8 L. Ed. 2d 734 (1962).

LET JUDGMENT BE ENTERED ACCORDINGLY.

DATED: April 6, 2012

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

FRIDERSON

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